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A Select List

—OF—

Trees, Fruits AND Flowers,

—TOGETHER WITH A—

Treatise on their Culture.

E. D. PUTNEY, BRENTWOOD, N. Y.

BUDGET STEAM PRINT, BABYLON, L. I.

Probably about 1886
(Bookseller says)

With Kindly Greeting,

I present you my little pamphlet for the year of 1886. More space than usual is given to the proper management of the fruits and trees offered for sale. It is with regret that I state that a large proportion of nursery stock annually sent out suffers either from neglect or lack of knowledge. If anything contained herein will enable the reader to more wisely care for his plants and trees, I shall be pleased.

I feel a peculiar and personal interest in every plant and tree that goes out from this nursery, hence I feel gratified to learn of their thrift and fruitage. To those patrons whose letters do not appear, I would say that your letters are read with full as much pleasure and treasured as tokens of your appreciation. During the past three years but two letters of complaint have been received. If constant personal Supervision from the first planting to the careful digging and packing of plants avails anything, then still fewer errors will occur during the coming three years. Should an error occur however, I will cheerfully rectify it. PRICES have been made as low as is consistent with a fair profit. My plants are as good as can be produced. To produce good plants is costly.

All standard varieties of small fruits have been carefully grown by me through a series of years; my stock beds of strawberries in particular having been selected and propagated on the principle of the "survival of the fittest."

"THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST."

I claim that my strains of plants are of more value to you than any common stock. For instance my DOWNINGS have been carefully selected and propagated for twelve years, my KENTUCKIES for ten years, and so with SHARPLESS, WILSON, CRESCENT and others. In purchasing new varieties, I go to the originator and insist on having only strong plants In this way I have secured a stock of plants second to none.

From those who have never dealt with me, I solicit a trial order, that I may show the character of stock I send out and how it is graded and packed.

SHIPPING.

I pack carefully in moss and oil paper and warrant mail packages to travel 3,000 miles. I ship in crates by express, in cool weather by fast freight. My facilities for prompt shipment are unexcelled. The nurseries adjoin the telegraph freight and express office. New York is but a short distance where center all the important freight and express companies. Excepting on small packages to very distant points express is the best way of shipment.

It is a great advantage to the nurseryman to receive his orders early so that tags and labels can be prepared before digging time, hence the following

SPECIAL OFFER

Persons sending their order accompanied by the money before Feb. 20, to the amount of $1 may select plants to the amount of $1.15; $2. may select plants to the amount of $2.40; $5 may select plants to the amount of $6; $10 may select plants to the amount of $12.50; $15 orders and upward may discount 25 per cent.

So that any person sending a two dollar order now can get two

JEWELL STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE!

I deduct the losses by the credit system and the cost of expensive catalogues and add the total to the value of the plants sent out. I believe you prefer your moneys worth in

SUPERIOR STOCK CAREFULLY PACKED,

rather than in costly and voluminous catalogues, which the buyer has to pay for, either in higher prices or lower grades of stock.

SEND MONEY

by registered letter, money order on Islip, N. Y., draft on N. Y. City or Express order.

MY THREE WARRANTS!

1st. I warrant all money to reach me if it is sent as directed.

2nd. I warrant mail and express packages to travel 3,000 miles, eight days enroute, in good order.

3rd. I warrant my stock true to label to the extent that if found otherwise, I will replace the stock or refund the money paid.

Letters containing money are always acknowledged by return mail.

Please write your Name and Post Office address distinctly.

Preparation of Ground.

If the land you have selected for fruits is in sod, it is desirable to plant to corn or potatoes one year before planting to fruit. This crop of corn or potatoes should be highly manured and kept perfectly clean. It is possible, however, by careful plowing and thorough harrowing, to prepare a clover sod and plant with fruit the same season. It is not advisable to plant strawberries on land that has not been in a hoed crop for at least one year. This because of grubs generally found in old sod.

As soon as the leaves drop, plant apples, pears, grapes, gooseberries and currants. If soil is a sandy loam, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries may also be planted.

Those who desire to plant the coming spring and have not land which has been cultivated in hoed crops during the past season should give next preference to a grain stubble. If that is not practicable, select the loosest turf to be found. A stiff sod is the poorest place, particularly for the smaller fruits. About the latest that a sod can be worked to advantage, is to plow as deeply as possible in August, fertilize well and seed heavily to buckwheat and cross plow this, running the plow very shallow just before frost, then sow to rye and plow under in spring as soon as soil is friable and plant the fruits. I have secured a very fair stand of strawberries after this treatment. Raspberries, blackberries and the larger fruits would have done still better. In this practice it is necessary to plow very deep at first, so that the second plowing may be well done, and still not bring up the sod. The novice must be careful not to bring up much of the poor subsoil. One inch of it is quite enough.

PLANTING TREES.

Holes for nursery grown trees should be at least four feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep. Pears, hickories, elms, chestnuts and other deep rooted trees should have holes two feet deep.

Planting should not be attempted when the air is frosty or soil clammy.

Keep roots from exposure to frost, wind and sun. Cut ends of large roots off smooth. Cut out all weak branches, and the others within five buds of the main stem, preserving a well balanced head. Have low branching tops for all fruit trees. It is not natural for the trunks of trees to be exposed to the sun. It is a common cause of blight and bursting of bark.

Hold the tree upright and set the same depth it stood in the nursery. Fill in the best and finest earth, spreading out the roots naturally. If roots are in two layers, hold the upper ones up while filling in and pressing about the lower ones. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in two pails of water and finish filling. Press *firmly* with the foot and *towards* the tree. Large trees should be staked to prevent swaying by the wind. Straw is suitable for tying.

Dress with well rotted manure on the surface, *never* among the roots. Keep soil well cultivated for several years. It is money, time and labor wasted to plant a tree and neglect it. If trees must be planted in sod, a circle ten feet in diameter should be forked over and kept free from weeds. Most trees should be yearly topdressed with manure. Ashes are excellent, both wood and coal.

The best time to topdress trees and small fruits is as soon as the leaves drop in autumn. This is also the best time to plant all deciduous trees.

POULTRY AND SMALL FRUITS.

There is no doubt that poultry raising is profitable. There is no doubt that fruit growing is profitable. If the two can be combined so that one supplements and aids the other, then the profits on each should be somewhat increased. Poultry are valuable to small fruits in two ways; their droppings have high manurial value; and they render efficient aid in keeping down insects. Plenty of manure coupled with freedom from insects would render nothing to be supplied but cultivation and moisture to produce maximum crops of fruit.

If poultry have suitable accommodations, winter and spring is the most profitable time for their keepers. This is the time when little attention is demanded in the fruit garden. It has been proved that poultry will do well when confined to houses and yards, provided they are supplied with a variety of grain, cabbage, shells, gravel and a little animal food, together with a constant supply of fresh water. This method of keeping poultry in connection with small fruits is open to any fruit grower no matter what his arrangement of land and buildings may be. I have found that the manure from 250 fowls for one year will manure one acre of small fruits. This with a few bushels of hard wood ashes will insure a very good crop of fruit. If the chickens are hatched in the good old fashioned way, the hen may be placed in a coop without a bottom on the borders of the strawberry bed or between the raspberry and blackberry rows and moved daily. The chicks will thrive wonderfully on the fruit's insect enemies. If an artificial mother is used, it may be placed the same.

Where it is practicable to put up a wire fence, the following plan is commended: Set pear trees in rows 32 feet apart and 20 feet apart in the row. Between the rows set quince bushes, 20 feet apart in the row, making the distance left between quinces and pears 16 feet. Between the quince and pears set peach trees 20 feet apart. There will then be spaces left 8 feet wide which may be planted with strawberries and allowed to bear one crop and then plowed under. Then confine the fowls on this plot at all times when it is not desirable to have them among the raspberries, blackberries and strawberries. The soil should be plowed shallow or cultivated during May and June. After six years the peach trees should be cut out. It is desirable to have the fowl houses adjacent to or on this plot. At the time of planting this orchard an arbor vitæ hedge should be set on the northern borders for a wind break. Allow this hedge to grow full 20 feet in height. It should not be set within less than 20 feet of the orchard on account of turning teams and cultivator. We do our work in a similar orchard with a two horse riding cultivator.

Where there is considerable range, fowls may run among small fruits until May. At that time it is necessary to shut them out of the strawberry bed. If raspberries and blackberries are allowed to grow tall and tied to stakes they may run among them throughout the year. Of course there is a limit to the number that may be kept on a given area. It would not do to plant one acre to small fruits and then try to keep a thousand fowl upon it. Two hundred and fifty would be enough if allowed much freedom.

The heavier breeds of fowl are more suitable for enclosures. The Leghorns scratch too much. I find a cross of Golden Hamburg or Plymouth Rocks to give a chick that rambles to a considerable distance and interferes very little with strawberries. If the poultry keeper has no near neighbors to annoy, a good plan is to fence in the strawberry bed and vegetable garden and rotate from vegetables to strawberries every three years. For instance one half is planted to strawberries in Spring of 1886, cropped in 1887, 1888 and 1889 and plowed under in 1889 and planted to early potatoes by July 5, or as soon as picking is over. This plan works well with Downings and Kentuckies but would not do so well with Wilson and Manchester from which only two crops should be expected. The garden half should be sown to rye as soon as cleared of vegetables and the chickens allowed range on it during winter and early spring.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT IN FRUIT GROWING.

DEAR READER:—Are you fond of fruit? Do you admire its beauty of blossom? Its delightful fragrance? Can you find joy in its taste? If so, you are sure to find pleasure in its culture. There are many things to learn in connection with fruit culture and the most experienced growers are always learning; still this need not deter the beginner from starting in the most delightful of all occupations, alike for the young the middle aged and the old. A few simple directions carefully followed will enable even a child of twelve to gain a degree of success very gratifying.

Small fruit growing has many advantages over any other occupation. A poor man, woman or child can engage in it and become his own employer. Women have made successful florists and can make still more successful fruit growers. The labor is light, pleasant and healthful. It brings one in contact with nature when she is at her best. When winter winds howl and the earth is locked in icy fetters, the fruit grower can use his well earned leisure as suits him best. If rains stop his work, it is little matter, for the thousand rootlets of his plants are working for him day and night.

No matter how sound your theories or extent of book knowledge, you should not attempt fruit raising on a large scale until some experience is gained. A half acre in small fruits is quite enough for a first venture. The best results are always attained on small areas. One of my patrons reports 120 quarts of strawberries from a little over a rod of ground. At ten cents a quart this would be at the rate of $1700 per acre. P. M. Augur reports 678 quarts of Jewell Strawberries from 1-22 of an acre, or at the rate of $1,491.60 per acre. W. Heustis reports $5.96 net of Belmont Strawberries from 10,700 feet of ground, or at the rate of $2,384 per acre. It is not well to anticipate such returns, for many growers of long experience are satisfied with $350 to $500 per acre net.

The cultivation of raspberries has increased many fold within five years. Where formerly a grower had one acre, he has now fifty or perhaps a hundred. The demand has always been greater than the supply and is always likely to be. By means of evaporators, the dried fruit can be placed on the market at low cost and good profit. $400 an acre is considered a fair profit. Blackberries are quite as profitable as raspberries, but they are not dried on so large a scale. Currants and gooseberries are always in good demand at remunerative prices: $400 to $600 per acre being the usual returns. A single grapevine has been known to produce a ton of grapes. Six tons to the acre is not an unusual crop. Because of the great variation in price, grapes bring from $250 to $1,200 per acre. Of the larger fruits, pears are probably the most profitable. Where care is exercised to produce only the very best fruit $10 to $20 per tree is realized. This only with the choicest varieties. Peaches come into bearing early and are very profitable. $300 and more is frequently realized from an acre. Plums are very profitable, but only when close attention is given. Quinces are always in good demand at paying prices. One of my neighbors has three bushes from which he has realized more than $20 a year for several years. He gives them good cultivation. Apples are profitable where a proper selection of variety is made. Many almost worthless varieties are grown. The best apples are always in good demand at paying prices.

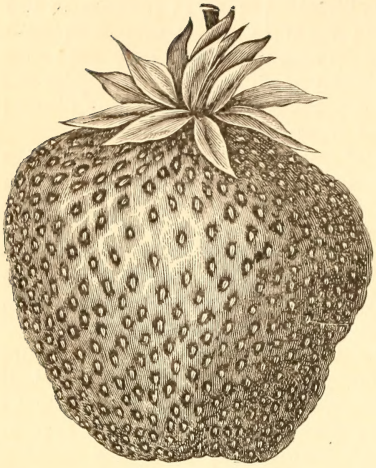
Profits in fruit growing vary as they do in any other business.

MAXIMS IN BERRY CULTURE.

All heavy crops are grown on rich soil.
Bone dust and ashes make fine berries.
Measure the profit by the amount of manure.
Careful transplanting insures superior growth.
Moist earth and a cloudy day for transplanting.
The larger the plant the better the growth.
Drying the roots is killing to the plant.
Ten plants well cared for are better than one hundred ill used.
Berries well picked and packed are half sold.
The cleaner the culture, the better the crop.
In hoeing a stroke in time saves nine.
Shallow cultivation for mature plants.

"If little labor, little are our gains,
Man's fortunes are according to his pains."

STRAWBERRIES.



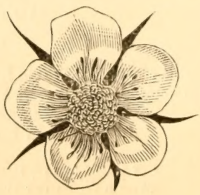
THE JEWELL.

There are several species of strawberries. The two species from which nearly all our valuable varieties are derived are Fragaria Virginiana —a native of North America and Fragaria Grandiflora—a native of South America. In the first the seeds are in deep basins, fruit tending to conical form and highly perfumed ; flowers small with five petals and roots long and wiry. In the Grandiflora the seeds are in shallow basins, fruit nearly round with less perfume and flowers much larger with sometimes seven petals ; the roots short and fleshy. There are but two foreign varieties that have done at all well in North America. They are the Jucunda, which seems to succeed only on the clays of western Pa., and the Triomphe de Gand which yields well under high culture on heavy soil.

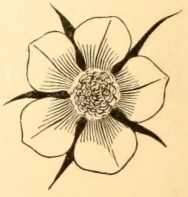
Naturally the strawberry flower is perfect or bi-sexual. Each strawberry seed has a pistil through which it must be fertilized in order that it may come to perfection. The fertilizing pollen is given off by the stamens which number about twenty. The stamens are the male part of the flower, the pistil is the female. Flowers having both stamens and pistils are termed perfect. Flowers having only pistils are imperfect or pistillate. Varieties with pistillate blossoms should be planted near varieties having perfect blossoms, so that they may be properly fertilized. In choosing a variety to plant near a pistillate, select one that bears an abundance of pollen. Pollen is carried by the wind and insects. In this vicinity one row of perfect blossoms in every four of pistillates is enough to insure a crop. A pistillate variety will vary quite perceptibly when fertilized by different perfect varieties ; so, if you want firmness, you should fertilize with Wilson ; if sweetness is wanted, fertilize with Sharpless ; if dark color is wanted, fertilize with Longfellow. In fact whatever peculiarity you wish to transmit to the pistillate variety, seek it in the perfect variety you would fertilize by. This influence extends only to the fruit for that season ; but, if the seed which has been so fertilized is planted, a new variety will be the result which may be like either parent, or possibly have some of the characteristics of both.

Raising new varieties from seed requires patient care. Only the best berries should be selected. The seed should be washed from the pulp and sown immediately about one quarter of an inch deep, or they may be dried and sown the following spring. The soil should be kept moist in a warm half shady place. In about four or five weeks the plants will appear. When in the third leaf they may be transplanted to a bed where each plant should have at least six square feet. Allow three or four runners to take root and pinch off the rest. Be not over sanguine as to results. About one seedling out of a thousand is worthy of perpetuation.

Only a few growers try to produce seedlings. The plants generally used for setting are termed runners. As soon as a strawberry plant begins to grow it sends out long slender stems upon which from six to twelve inches from the plant a germinal bud forms. If the soil beneath this bud is friable and moist, little rootlets will soon put out and penetrate the soil below and thus form a distinct plant. This with others may now be taken up and transplanted at any time when the roots are sufficiently strong and the new bed moist enough to insure a healthy growth. It is difficult to state when is the best time to transplant strawberries.



PERFECT.

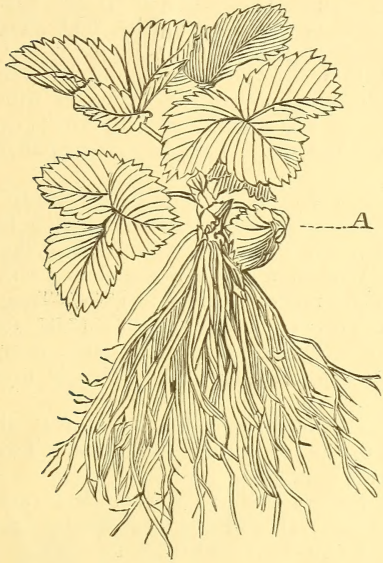


PISTILLATE.

TIME OF PLANTING.

Strawberries are planted to best advantage early in Spring or in the middle of the Fall ; but may be planted any time of year when the ground is open, provided they are watered, if the ground is not sufficiently moist. The earlier they are planted the better the crop the following year.

Consider well the character of your soil, your market, your mode of culture and means of transportation before you determine what variety to plant. Many failures may be charged to a wrong selection. For the novice it is well to put three-fourths or more of the area in varieties that have the reputation of succeeding under adverse circumstances, such as Kentucky, Downing, Wilson, Crescent, Glendale, Ironclad, Indiana, Manchester and Vineland. If you intend to confine yourself to hill culture, choose varieties that make few runners. As a rule such varieties have a tendency to stool up and form bog-like hills.



A.—crown.

Those varieties that are very vigorous in putting out runners must have a chance to spread and cover the ground in order to do their best. Many times a new variety is condemned because it will not succeed under a certain system of culture. No variety should be condemned until it has been given a fair chance on very good soil, both light and heavy, and by different modes of culture.

Prepare the soil as directed on page three. Aim at thoroughness. Frequently two extra harrowings at the cost of two dollars for an acre would put the ground in superior condition. Avoid proximity of trees. The shade does little harm, but the roots extend to a great distance—sometimes twice the height of the tree—and take up the manure and moisture so essential to the strawberry. It is possible to grow some long rooted varieties among trees, but not so well as away from them.

Planting.—Your ground is now perfectly level. By means of a garden line mark off straight rows four feet six inches apart and set plants, if vigorous growers, two feet apart in the row, if only moderate growers ; or, if the plants are weakly, set one foot apart or less. Plant strong plants and of your own growing if possible. Provide a pail to carry plants in and keep covered with a wet cloth. Have a boy to drop plants for you and see that he leaves them at the proper distance with leaves and roots *not* intermingled; and do not allow him to drop more than three plants ahead. If the ground is very dry care should be taken to dash aside the half inch of surface soil in order that it fall not against the roots. Now, plunge in the STRAWBERRY PLANTER so far that your hand nearly touches the soil and the handle of the planter is parallel with the surface. Draw the planter about two inches toward you, at the same time take a plant in the left hand. A little practice soon enables you to spread the roots fan shaped without using the right hand. Place the plant in the hole against the little bank left by the planter, and raise the planter letting the loose earth fall against the roots. Then, with a single stroke from you with the back of the planter, press the earth against the roots. The dryer the earth the firmer should be the pressure. When finished the earth should be level with the crown or germinal buds, (see cut at point A) and not covering it. If the ground is very dry it is well to pour a pint of water into each hole. Two things you *must* avoid—drying of the roots whether in wind or sun, and contact of the roots with fertilizers. Either is very damaging.

MANAGEMENT.

To secure healthy, robust plants and future large crops you *must* pick off the blossoms as they apear. If you allow them to fruit, do not expect anything more from them. When the planting is well done in straight rows, the cultivation is very little trouble, provided it is taken in time. Make it a point to *go over all the ground once in ten days* during the growing season. You who have so much trouble in keeping strawberries clear of weeds, will be surprised how easy it is when cultivated frequently. I use a two-horse riding cultivator, driving astride the row.

Very little work with the hoe is necessary, but that little must be done with judgment. The strawberry roots are largely near the surface, particularly near the close of the season. We have seen apparently careful workmen, who have left the ground looking neat and clean ; but, who have cut off so many roots of the plant, that it could be lifted out by a single leaf. It is a good rule to hoe deep the first two hoeings, and after that to never disturb the soil more than half an inch deep within eight inches of the plant.

As soon as the runners show a tendency to root, the cultivator should be narrowed gradually until the space left does not exceed eighteen inches, which is wide enough for a path : even this space will be filled by vigorous varieties. An occasional weed may appear too close to plants to use the hoe. These should be pulled when small.

Mulching.—Mulching is one of the important factors in strawberry culture. If the season is favorable, ie, if we have frequent showers, the strawberries will be just as plenty and as large without the mulch, but they will be so well sanded that their market value will be very much lowered. With even a light mulch this is remedied, and the enhanced color and freedom from grit makes for them a ready market.

If the season is not favorable and a drought ensues, the berries will dry up and barely pay for picking. Here is where careful mulching pays. The ground, being protected from drying winds and the scorching sun, remains moist and is thus enabled to bring the fruit to perfection.

Mulch heavily if you want to have your berries very late, but do not put it all on until the ground is deeply frozen. Four or five inches is none too much. Two inches is enough for early berries, or for heavy material.

For material we mention the following in order of merit : Strawy horse manure, salt hay, sedge, pine needles, straw, corn stalks chopped, leaves held by light evergreen boughs, lawn clippings, spent tan bark and coarse sawdust.

After mulching, they need no further attention until picking time, except to open the mulch where they find difficulty in pushing through.

Marketing.—Provide neat crates and baskets. Do not be tempted to use a dirty basket or crate even if given you. *In selling, everything depends on having fine large fruit put up in attractive packages.*

Give your pickers a stand, which can be made of lath, to hold four quart boxes, and instruct them, and see to it that they handle the berries much more carefully than they do eggs. Have them put the small and imperfect ones in one basket, and the large fine ones in the other three. If you have a good variety and have cared for them well, there will be very few small ones. Round up the box well and turn the stems of the top ones down. This gives a showy appearance and is much better than topping off with extra large ones. Customers like to receive a full quart and just as good berries at the bottom as at the top of the basket. For a market 500 miles or more distant, berries *must* be picked in a very firm or partially green condition. This condition can only be learned by experience. If you would be successful, your picking must be well done at any cost.

If possible engage one party to take all your berries at a uniform price. An enterprising groceryman for your home trade and a reliable commission merchant if you are obliged to send to a city. You will not be likely to make a bargain in advance with a commission merchant unless your berries are well known to him. In a home market it is a great advantage to be able to deliver your berries and have them off your hands.

Avoid jolting in carrying berries to market or depot.

AFTER TREATMENT.—When the berries are gathered, remove the mulch to the raspberry plantation to help the filling out of fruit there, and then plow up your bed and plant cabbage, tomatoes, fodder corn or turnips. Almost any crop does well after strawberries, and you will find it much better and easier to set out a new bed every year than it is to clean out an old one. As old beds harbor destructive insects this is the best way of keeping clear of them. As this is the only remedy, or rather preventive of increase of insects destructive of the strawberry. We will say nothing further than to recommend you to kill every white grub found; and if plants are found to droop, dig up and search for the grub. It is from an inch to an inch and a half long. The leaf roller is destructive in some localities, but yields to above treatment Where it is desirable to keep old beds over another year, it is well to burn a light sprinkling of straw over the beds immediately after fruiting.

GARDEN CULTURE.—Plant suitable varieties two feet by two in rich soil and keep all runners cut. Some varieties stool up and make immense hills which yield proportionately of fine berries.

All that has been said in connection with field culture, applies with equal force to garden culture.

A FARMER'S METHOD.—Reserve one row on the border of your potatoe field. Manure it a little better and mix the manure thoroughly with the soil. Level off and plant strawberries two feet apart. This is supposing that you plant potatoes in drills. If you plant in hills, set two strawberry plants where you would have had a hill of potatoes. Keep clean and dig adjoining row of potatoes first. The plants will make a broad bed and will pay you many fold better than the potatoes.

AT THE SOUTH.—In all parts of the South where frost will check growth and cause peach leaves to drop, the general directions given may be followed exactly. Below latitude 35 and in warmer sections north of that point it is better to set in September and October, although they may be set in early spring. In setting in early fall plants will, in many sections, make a complete mat or bed before January.

POT GROWN STRAWBERRY.

POTTED PLANTS.—If your land is very rich try a few potted plants, and attend in accordance with directions for garden culture.

It is a great error to send to a distance for potted plants and pay heavy express charges thereon. Early in the season order one plant for every forty potted plants wanted, and set three feet apart each way. Attend them carefully and you can have finer plants at one-third the cost of going abroad for them. As soon as the runners show a tendency to root, sink a three inch pot under each and place the new plant therein. The pots should be filled previously with rich earth. Watering will help their rooting. Transplant when well rooted.

STRAWBERRY PLANTER.—This new tool that I sent out for the first time last spring, not only proves the most effective tool for planting strawberries; but is found to be the best possible implement for setting out vegetables, plants and flowers and layering vines, raspberries, &c. Made of crucible steel. Price 55 cents; postage, 17 cents extra. $6 per dozen.

"Your planter proves to be an effective implement for the purpose intended; also for layering vines and raspberries." Very truly yours, J. JENKINS, Winona, O.

"We are much pleased with your planter after one season's experience. One man with your planter set as many as two men in any other way. * * * A superior tool for fruit growers. Yours truly, L. D. FOX & SON, Naples, N. Y."

"I am satisfied it is the best implement I have ever seen for the purpose. I used it for setting out cabbage and other plants and I liked it well; but think it best adapted for strawberries. Yours truly, E. HAWTHORN, Bridgeton, New Jersey."

On examination of the tool at the American Institute Strawberry Show in June last, Dr. Hexamer said, "An excellent tool"; A. S. Fuller, "Good implement"; E. W. Durand, "Excellent"; E. P. Roe, "Very good."

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

It is well to test new varieties in a small way. You may get something particularly suited to your soil. Plants sold frequently more than pay the cost, while at the same time you increase your interest in strawberries. Originators descriptions.

The Jewell is the finest growing variety we have ever seen, producing an abundance of very large, high-colored fruit, of fine quality. Will produce more from same area than any other variety known. Berry very solid and firm, promising to make it the *great Market Strawberry.* The plant is very robust and vigorous, and has never shown any signs of rust or blight. Being of better color, more firm and solid, of better quality, more vigorous, and more productive than the Sharpless, it will not fail to become a great favorite. 20 cents each ; $2 per dozen ; $12 per 100. See cut, page 6.

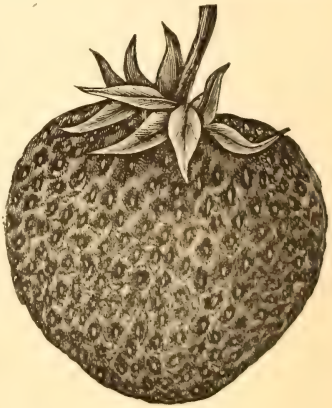
THE BELMONT.

The Belmont Strawberry has been grown by us for four years. During that time we have found it to do well on both heavy and light soils. It is the best, strongest growing, and most valuable variety we know of. The vigorous growth of the plant enables it to carry high, and mature an abundant crop of fruit which can remain a long time on the vines without injury. It is not liable to rust or blight, and being a staminate variety, will be found a reliable fertilizer for late pistillate sorts. It possesses a hardy constitution, and being one of the very latest, it escapes the spring frosts which are so fatal to many early varieties. As cropper we cannot say too much in its favor. From 10,700 feet of ground, or scarcely a quarter of an acre, we realized the net sum of $596.00. 30 cents each ; $3 per dozen ; $15 per 100.

The Henderson. It is doubtful if there is another Strawberry in cultivation, having such a combination of good qualities as the Henderson. The fruit is of the largest size, and immensely productive, *but its excelling merit, is in its exquisite flavor.*

Whether for family or market use, the Henderson is certain to become a standard sort—and its strong and healthy growth will adapt it to every soil. It is what is known as a perfect flowered variety, and therefore will never fail to produce a crop. 20 cents each ; $2 per dozen ; $12 per 100.

Sunapee. Its strong points are vigor of growth, earliness of ripening and sweet and delicious flavor. The plant is perfect flowering. The Berry is symmetrical in form, of a bright crimson color, and of good size, comparing favorably in that respect with the Wilson. For quality of fruit and vigor of plant I am willing to put it by the side of any strawberry grown. 20 cents each ; $2 per dozen ; $12 per hundred.



SUNAPEE.

Great Ontario. Largest berries we have ever gathered in our 25 years' experience. In form they are considerably elongated from stem to apex; slightly ribbed, but far from being coxcomb ; somewhat resembling Cumberland Triumph but much brighter in color and appearance. Visitors to our grounds pronounce it the largest and best flavored berry they have ever seen. It is rather surprising that such large fruit should be so fine. 20 cents each ; $2 per dozen ; $10 per 100.

To those who wish to test the above five new sorts I will send two plants of each for $1.40. With special care, particularly an abundance of water, 400 to 1,000 plants may be produced from the ten.

Emerald, Garretson, May King, Parry. 40cts. per. doz.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Four Best Berries For a Distant Market.

Price 16 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; $3.50 per thousand. Postage 4 cents per dozen, 30 cents per 100.

Twenty-five plants of each postpaid, for $1.

Crescent.—(P) A remarkably vigorous grower, never blights, an abundant bearer of good sized berries of pleasant sub-acid flavor. This being early and pistillate should be planted with Wilson as a companion.

Wilson.—A good grower and a sure cropper with good treatment. It cannot bear neglect, which accounts for much stock being run out. I have a *superior strain* of Wilsons. This is the great market berry. It bears handling well.

Manchester.—(P)This new berry takes front rank as a shipper. It is large, showy and good flavored; season late. Should be fertilized by Glendale. If fertilized by Vineland, it makes a fine berry for home market.

Glendale.—This fine late berry bears carriage well. By using heavy mulch on this and Manchester you can get a higher price for the late berries thus obtained.

These berries are all of best quality.

Four Best Berries for Near Market.

Price 16 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; $3.50 per 1,000. Postage 4 cents per dozen; 30 cents per 100.

Twenty-five plants of each postpaid for $1.

Crystal City.—Under poor culture this is a small berry; but if well manured and cultivated it never fails to give a good crop of large, superior flavored fruit. It is the *earliest* of all varieties and ripens its crop in a few days.

Charles Downing.—This old favorite is still the best of all for a near market. It is large, luscious, sweet and productive. If you plant but one berry for this purpose, let it be the Downing. My stock of the Downings possess all the old time vigor.

Indiana.—This seedling of the Downing possesses most of the good points of its parent. If any, it is a little more vigorous. Should be tried by every fruit grower.

Kentucky.—This is the very best late berry, all things considered, that has ever been sent out. With Crystal City under a light mulch and Kentucky under a heavy mulch, the season can be extended two weeks longer.

Four Best Berries for Home Use.

Price, 20 cents per dozen; 60 cents per 100; $4.50 per 1,000. Postage 5 cents per dozen; 40 cents per 100.

Twenty-five plants of each, postpaid for $1.10.

These are superb in quality, and demand the *very best culture.*

Sharpless.—This is the largest of all productive berries. It is very sweet; plant hardy and vigorous. Under high cultivation its productiveness is immense.

Prince of Berries.—This, the highest flavored berry on my grounds, is also remarkable for vigor, productiveness and large berry. It will not do well if neglected.

Longfellow.—For quality, this ranks next to the Prince of Berries. In size it is of the largest, uniformly conical, ripens up well and remains firm even in wet seasons. No home garden is complete without this berry. Season late.

Jersey Queen.—The nearest approach to the ideal berry in size, color and form and only a little behind the Prince of Berries in point of flavor. It is late and and pistillate and should be fertilized by the Longfellow.

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES HAVE A LOCAL REPUTATION:

Price, 20 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. per 100. Postage 5cts. per doz.; 40 cts. per 100. Bidwell, Bright Ida, Captain Jack, Conn. Queen, Cornelia, Cumb. Triumph, Daniel Boone, Duchess, Early Canada, Fairy, Golden Defiance, Grand Duke, Hart's Minnesota, Hautbois, Iron Clad, Jucunda, Jumbo, Lacon, Memphis Late, Miner's Prolific, Norman, Pantuxet, Photo, Primo, Ray's Prolific, Seneca Queen, Sterling, Sucker State, Triumph de Gand, Vick, Vineland, Warren, Windsor Chief.

The "Cumberlands" you sent me in the spring are more than half of them dead. Cause: too much stable manure. They were fine plants. Your Servant, REV. JOHN BAXTER, Mendham, N. J.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries should be planted as early in spring as possible.

The land should be thoroughly prepared in accordance with previous directions. Mark out the rows eight feet apart. We find this a good distance because it enables one to drive a cart or wagon between the rows for manuring, carting off trimmings, &c. Set the plants, if cap varieties, three feet apart in the row, other varieties two and a half feet. Use a garden line and spade in setting. Strike the spade into the soil and move it backward and forward. Before removing the spade, your attendant, who carries the plants in a large pail, should place the root in the hole with the fibrous part about two inches or more below the surface; then draw out the spade and with the foot firm the soil well against the root. Care must be taken not to break off any germinal buds. As soon as all are planted, take pruning shears and cut every plant off within two inches of the surface. The wood if left will make a feeble attempt to perfect a few berries. This is not desirable. If allowed to fruit, the canes for next year's fruit will be weaker. Concentrate all the energies of the plant in producing two or three strong canes for next seasons fruitage. These canes should come from below the surface of the ground. When these canes appear, rub off any shoots that may have sprouted on the two inches of cane that was left.

Cultivation should commence as soon as planted. Go over the ground with the hoe and level off about the plant and leave a half inch of surface soil friable. Plant early potatoes between the rows. If an extra amount of fertilizer is used, harrow it in thoroughly. Cultivate every ten days throughout the growing season. When the potatoes blossom, cease cultivating them and dig as soon as merchantable. If dug by July 5th, carrots or rutabaga turnips may be sown in a single drill. By planting with potatoes and carrots between the rows, enough can be produced to pay all expense of plants, setting, manure, &c. Do not do any pruning the first year. If you have planted cap varieties and wish to get some young plants from them, pinch off the leading shoot when 18 inches long. Numerous branches will put out and creep along the surface of the ground for ten feet or more. In September place a little soil on the tip of each cane and it will soon take root and by October 20th furnish a good strong plant.

Pruning may be done during early spring and until the buds have pushed a half inch. By pruning at this time you can determine better how much of the cane to take off. Cut main canes back to two and a half feet the first year and the side shoots within three buds of the main stem, being sure to take off all parts that are winter killed. Trimmings had better be burned as destructive insects may have found harbor among them. The second year early potatoes may again be grown between the rows, manuring liberally. When the new canes reach the height of three feet pinch them off. *Do not pinch or prune again* until the following spring, then prune as for first seasons growth except that canes may be left three feet high and side shoots of four buds. It is a common error to keep on pinching both the leader and side shoots. This practice combined with late cultivation is certain to cause a late growth which will be winter killed.

The first year cultivate deep among raspberries; the second year and thereafter cultivate shallow every two weeks and cease cultivating by August 1st. This will insure thorough ripening of the wood. If practicable mulch with any material suggested for strawberries. Growers on a large scale will find the two horse riding cultivator to work well among raspberries: astride the row the first two seasons and between the rows thereafter. Market in shallow pint baskets.

READ MARKETING OF STRAWBERRIES.

"I received the raspberry plants in splendid condition. If they don't do well, it is not your fault." Yours truly, THOMAS CHAPMAN, Athens, Pa.

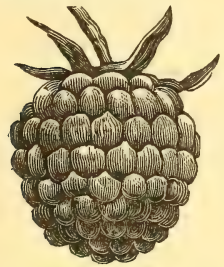
"Doing splendidly. Not one plant failed to grow." Truly yours. DR. JOHN F. SCHOLL, Los Angelos, California.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—"In flavor it rivals (some have pronounced it superior to) that venerable and highest in quality of all raspberries, the 'Brinckle's Orange.' In beauty it transcends all other raspberries I have ever seen, being of a rich, bright creamy-yellow, imparting to it a most appetizing effect, both in the crate and upon the table. In size it challenges the large Cuthbert. In vigor it fully equals its parent—the canes attaining the dimensions of the Cuthbert or Queen, noted for its strong growth—and resists heat and drought even better. In productiveness it excels the prolific Cuthbert. In hardiness it has no superior." 30 cents each; $3 per dozen. (See cut on cover.)

RANCOCAS.—A large, handsome, good flavored berry.

"As regards its productiveness, I have no hesitation in stating that, on the same soil and with the same care, it will produce twice as many quarts per acre as the Brandywine.

"The bushes have never been in the least injured by the severest winter weather, and the foliage has never shown a trace of yellows, scald or burn." 20 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.



MARLBORO.

MARLBORO.—"It was growing in what seemed to be good clay loam. The canes were immense, measuring from seven to eleven feet in height. Each hill was a perfect pyramid of luxuriant dark green foliage, heavily laden with fruit in all stages of growth, from the large scarlet berries to the expanded blossom. The show of fruit, exceeded anything I had ever seen of the Hudson River Antwerp in its best days. If the berries would grow like that, an acre of them would produce about $2,000 in a single year. 50 cents per dozen; $2.50 per hundred.—H. Hendricks in *Rural New Yorker.*

CUTHBERT, OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—Large; firm; deep, rich crimson; of excellent quality; tall, strong and vigorous; perfectly hardy, and very productive; succeeds well in almost all localities; is uninjured by severe cold, and withstands the drouths of Summer better than most varieties; time of ripening, medium to late; its productiveness, attractive color, firmness and excellent quality render it desirable for home or market culture. Price, 40 cents per dozen; $1.50 per hundred; $10.00 per 1,000.

MONT CLAIR.—A chance seedling of the Philadelphia; canes strong, medium tall, and free from suckers; berries uniformly large, firmer and of better quality than Philadelphia, and of somewhat brighter color when fully ripe. $1.50 per dozen; $10.00 per 100.

RELIANCE.—Large; dark red; rich, sprightly, acid flavor; strong grower, hardy and productive; a seedling of the Philadelphia, but superior to it. 40 cents per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.—An immense raspberry in point of fruit, cane and productiveness; but it is dark colored and ripens late. Agreeable, rich, sub-acid flavor; not very firm but is of special value for canning or preserving. 40 cents per dozen; $2 per 100.

SUPERB.—A most delicious berry; enormously productive; fruit dark scarlet, and of largest size; plant very hardy. $1 per dozen. $7 per 100.

HILBORN.—"I consider it the most valuable of any variety grown, either for home use or market. I have found it more profitable than Mammoth Cluster, Gregg, Souhegan, Tyler, or any other I have ever grown. It will average larger than any other black cap, with perhaps the single exception of the Gregg; jet black, very productive and of better quality than any other black cap I have seen. It begins to ripen about two days later than Tyler or Souhegan, and continues longer than most sorts. It is a strong grower, with but few thorns, and as hardy as any variety grown by me." $2 per dozen; $10 per 100.

GREGG.—This superb black variety has succeeded admirably throughout the country, yielding immensely of fine, large berries. It is, certainly, the best black-cap for general cultivation now before the public. 40 cents per dozen; $2. per 100; $10 per 1,000. Postage, 20 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100, extra.

GRAPES.

Strong one-year vines should be selected for planting, which may be done in fall or spring. After the ground is thoroughly prepared in accordance with previous directions, holes should be dug thirty inches in diameter and eight inches deep; distance, eight feet by six, the eight feet space running north and south. Set a three inch stake in the centre of each hole. The stake should be two feet below the surface and four feet above. Smooth off the surface within the hole leaving the centre three inches higher than the outside. Cut the roots off with a sharp knife, leaving them ten inches long, and plant carefully, seeing that the roots radiate from a common centre like the spokes of a wheel. Cover with the best earth and firm it well with the feet. On no account should any fertilizer be put in contact with the roots. The depth to plant varies in different soils. In clay soil four inches deep is enough; in light sand, ten inches is not too much.

Between the rows of grapes a single row of root crops may be grown, or a row of strawberries, which should be plowed under promptly after bearing one crop. As soon as vines are all planted cut each one back to two good buds, cultivate frequently—the plow should be kept out of the vineyard—and when the two shoots have grown a few inches rub off the weaker one and tie the other to the stake loosely. Soft twine, bass wood bark or strips of muslin may be used. Be careful in handling the young shoots, as they are easily broken off. Do no summer pruning. Keep the vine tied to the stake. If it grows beyond the stake, all right. No harm will result. Soon after the leaves fall cut back to three buds and heap the soil about the vine so as to cover all complete. This is important with young vines.

The second year allow two canes to grow, giving preference to the lowest ones if not weakly. If the first year's growth had ten feet of well-ripened wood you may allow the vine to perfect two or three bunches of grapes, otherwise the blossoms should be removed. The second year, and thereafter, the cultivation should be shallow. Keep the ground well stirred and canes tied to stake. No summer pruning. Before growth starts the third year procure good chestnut or locust posts nine feet long and set them between the vines; a very strong one at the end of the row, another eighteen feet distant, allowing three vines between the posts. Set the posts four feet deep and fasten four No. 8 wires fifteen inches apart. The third year four canes may be allowed to grow, being careful to take them from as near the surface as possible. The two upper ones may be allowed to fruit and may be carried diagonally to the top of the trellis, the two lower ones should have the blossoms removed and may be trained erect. The fourth year cut the canes that fruited back to one bud each and leave five feet of well-ripened wood on the canes that did not bear fruit. This ten feet of wood will furnish the fruit for this year. The blossoms that come on the canes that were cut back short should be removed. The vine may now be considered established, provided, of course, that neglect in preparation of soil, planting, culture, etc., has not made a year or more difference in the development of the vine.

Grapes may be had by everybody, even in the city. Flag stones may be removed in either front or back yards, a good bed prepared and a few vines planted and the stones replaced at slight expense. The vines may be trained against fence or buildings seeking a southerly and westerly exposure. Grapes ripen to perfection under such conditions. The vines, of course, may be allowed more latitude than in vineyard culture.

I have given one good way to grow grapes. There are other and more complicated methods, but they are not suited to the novice.

Empire State.—Has the finest shade of white ever seen in fruit. A good grower and fruiter in every respect. Bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval, color white, with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma, continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy. 60 cents each: $7 per dozen.

"Plants received in good order." Respectfully yours, D. HOLCOMB Arena, Wisconsin.
"Best plants I have ever seen." DR. S. L. BEASLY, Porters Springs, Texas.

Centennial.—This new red grape is of high quality and an excellent keeper. With me it is a good grower. An excellent table grape. 50 cts each; $5 per doz.

Niagara.—This is undoubtedly the best white grape that has been introduced in many years. It is very hardy; a rampant grower; has a large and showy bunch, and is a good keeper. In quality it is superior, although not the best. One-year vines 75 cents each; two-year vines $2 each; three-year vines $2.50 each; all under the Niagara White Grape Company's seal.

Poughkeepsie Red and Ulster.—Two good grapes sent out by A. J. Caywood. P. Red resembles the Delaware, but is larger in bunch and more enduring in vine. The Ulster is very sweet and delicious, ripens early and has a fine large berry. 75 cents each; $7 per dozen.

Highland.—The largest of all hardy grapes; a strong grower; very productive; should be trained on a wall or building; ripens late. 40 cents each; $4 per dozen.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Agawam.—A large red grape, of sweet and aromatic flavor. Bunches large, compact, often shouldered. Vines hardy and productive. Ripens soon after Concord. 12 cents each; $1 per dozen; $7 per 100.

Brighton.—One of the most successful new varieties and worthy of extensive planting. Berries are large and resemble Catawba in color and berry; ripens early. Vines are vigorous, hardy, productive. 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen; $15 per 100.

Catawba.—Very delicious grape which does not ripen north of N. Y. city unless trained on fence or building or in the favored lake regions. 8 cents each; 80 cents per dozen; $6 per 100.

Clinton.—Very hardy, strong growing vine; very productive of small black grapes; season late; valuable for wine. 8 cents each; 80 cents per dozen; $6 per 100.

Concord.—The popular black grape so well known. Succeeds over a wider range of climate than any other variety. One year—8 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; $3.50 per 100.

Delaware.—Bunch small and compact; berry light red and small, flesh sweet and rich. The vines being of feeble growth it may be planted as close as six feet apart, and should be given deep, rich soil. Best of all in quality. 15 cents each; $2.50 per dozen; $18 per 100.

Iona.—Fine, rich, sweet flavor. Bunch unusually large; berry, medium to large, light red, changing to deep red; flesh tender and without pulp. 15 cents each; $1 per dozen; $5 per 100.

Isabella.—An old favorite which succeeds well in some localities. 8 cents each; 80 cents per dozen; $6 per 100.

Moore's Early.—A seedling of the Concord combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening two weeks earlier. Bunch large, berry round, large, color black, with a heavy bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable. One year—20 cents each; $2 per dozen; $18 per 100.

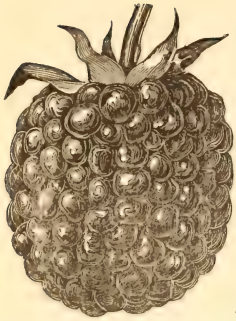
Pocklington.—A seedling of the Concord, which it much resembles in leaf and vine. Strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage; fruit is a light, golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet, with little or no pulp; bunches very large; berries round and very large and thickly set; quality, when fully ripe, superior to the Concord. Ripens with the Concord. One year—20 cents each; $3.50 per dozen; $20 per 100. Two years—50 cents each; $5 per dozen; $30 per 100.

Worden.—A seedling of the Concord, which it surpasses in hardiness and quality. Ripens a few days earlier than its parent, and is altogether a much better grape. 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen; $12 per 100.

Wyoming Red.—A very fine, hardy grape that should be in every collection. Large and pleasant flavor. 30 cents each; $3 per dozen.

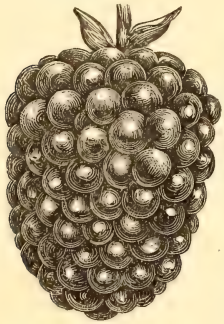
For two-year vines add one-third to price of one-year vines. Postage, 2 cents on each vine.

BLACKBERRIES.



Fall or early spring is the best time for setting. The land should be prepared as previously directed and planted three or four feet by eight: some growers prefer ten feet between the rows, Set in the same manner as directed for raspberries. Between the rows potatoes, carrots, turnips, &c. may be grown the first season. The directions given for culture, trimming and mulching of raspberries may be followed explicitly, except that the canes of blackberries may be allowed to grow eighteen inches higher before pinching. Do not fail to cultivate shallow, and cease cultivating by August 1. Blackberries and raspberries are hardy until man steps in with his overmuch summer pruning and late cultivation and makes them tender. Market in quart baskets.

ERIE.——A new berry of good character, large, sweet, hardy and productive. 50 cents each.



THE WILSON JUNIOR.

THE WILSON JUNIOR.—The largest early blackberry. "It ripens nearly a week earlier than the Old Wilson."—Wilmer Atkinson in *Farm Journal.*) Was produced from seed of Wilson Early, the largest and most profitable blackberry until the introduction of the Wilson Junior, which has inherited all the good qualities of its parent, and being twenty-five to thirty years younger is of strong, robust constitution, and not afflicted with infirmities which age, neglect and abuse have imposed upon that worthy old variety, and in addition is larger, earlier, and more productive. This season it has more than sustained its past record, the immense crop of fruit being even greater than before, while the berries have maintained their enormous size, measuring from 3½ to 4½ inches in circumference lengthwise.

EARLY HARVEST.—This is one of the earliest Blackberries yet produced; ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early. The berry is of fair size (not large); long form; a splendid shipper and of good quality. 40 cents per dozen; $2 per 100.

KITTATINNY.—Large; juicy, sweet and excellent; hardy and productive. Considered by many to be the best berry grown. 40 cents per dozen; $1.60 per 100.

LAWTON.—This berry is grown to a greater extent than all the others combined. It is the largest, sweetest and most productive. Its fault is that it turns black before it is fit for eating. It is a very profitable market berry. 40 cents per dozen $1.60 per 100.

SNYDER.—Berries medium or small, but of excellent quality, rich and free from the sour core of many sorts; hardy; strong growth and enormously productive; ripens early. 40 cents per dozen; $1.60 per 100.

Postage, 20 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100, extra.

GOOSEBERRIES & CURRANTS.

The soil for these berries cannot be too rich. Set the plants four feet six inches and cultivate both ways with the two horse riding cultivator, riding astride the bushes.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Price, 60 cents per dozen; $3.75 per 100.

DOWNING.—Very large; pale green, juicy and excellent.

HOUGHTON.—Medium; red; vigorous; never mildews.

SMITH'S IMPROVED.—Large; green, very productive.

INDUSTRY.—A new berry. Very large, beautiful red, never mildews; good flavor.

CURRANTS.

Price, 60 cents per dozen; 3.75 per 100.

CHERRY, BLACK NAPLES, LEE'S PROLIFIC, WHITE GRAPE.

FAY'S.—New, remarkable for size, flavor and productiveness. 25 cents each.

APPLES.

Thirty feet by thirty is a good distance for apples, though some of the spreading varieties do better with thirty-five feet. Apples and pears require thorough cultivation. On no account should an orchard be cropped with grain or seeded to grass for seven years at least. The most practicable way is to grow root and vegetable crops entirely. Much pruning is not desirable. Cut out the least important branch where likely to interfere. Keep branches well down so that the trunk of the tree is shaded. Be not ambitious to plow near the tree. If you cannot afford to fork under a narrow strip, leave it.

The following is a complete selection for home use. For market it is well to confine yourself to about three varieties—either of Baldwin, Ben Davis, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Newtown Pippin, R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenburg or King of Tompkins Co.

First class, 5 to 7 feet, 20 cents, $18 per 100; second class, 4 to 6 feet, 18 cents, $15 per 100; Crab Apples, 6 to 7 feet, 25 cents. Extra sizes at extra prices.

Early Strawberry, Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Red Astrachan, Tetofsky, Golden Sweet, Porter, Gravenstein, Oldenburg, Alexander, Fall Pippin, Talman's Sweet, Spitzenburg, Seek no Further, Peck's Pleasant, Lady, King of Tompkins Co., Hulburt, Nonesuch, Fallawater, Baldwin, Bellfleur, Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, Mann, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Smith's Cider, Seaver Sweet, Wagener, Wealthy, Walbridge, Roxbury Russet, Welltry.

Crabs.—Hyslop, Red Siberian, Yellow Siberian, Marengo, Transcendent.

PEARS.

Standard pears should be planted twenty feet apart each way; dwarf seven to twelve feet. Pears must have generous culture to do well. An autumnal top dressing of manure is very beneficial. At the time of planting and annually thereafter, shorten the current year's growth with a careful eye to form and symmetry. Gather pears from one to two weeks before maturity and ripen in the house. Gather winter varieties before frost. Choice pears always bring a high price. Send only select specimens in small attractive packages. Kegs holding one bushel are popular among commission men.

Pears.—First class, 6 to 8 feet, 60 cents, $55 per 100; second class, 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents, $45 per 100; dwarfs, 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. Doyenne, (Aug. 1) Clapp, Souvenir, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Marshall, Le Conte, Howell, Boussock, Louise, Flemish Beauty, Seckle, Duchesse, Sheldon, Kiefer, Urbaniste, Swans Orange, Mt. Vernon, Winter Nelis, Anjou, Lawrence, Vicar, Easter, Josephine, Pound.

QUINCE.

It is an error to believe that the quince delights in wet soil. The soil may be moist but should be well underdrained either naturally or artificially. They may be planted twelve feet apart each way. Like the pear they must receive liberal culture. When well treated they are very profitable. A near neighbor realizes upward of $20 yearly from three bushes.

Angers—A French fruit of pear shape. 3 feet, 30 cents.

Orange—Very large, rich golden color and exceeding productive. 3 feet, 40ct

Champion.—Exceedingly large, pear shaped; bright orange color, russet about the stem, vigorous, hardy and productive. 3 feet, 50 cents.

Meech's Prolific.—A new fruit of large size, handsome appearance and is immensely productive. It is claimed that it cooks as tender and luscious as a peach, entirely free from hard lumps. 1 year tree, 80 cents each.

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF CHOICE SEEDS FOR FAMILY GARDEN.

☞25 Packets well filled with the best seeds, mailed for 65 cents.

Beans, Beet, Carrot, Cabbage, Celery, Chicory, Cucumber, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Radish, Salsify, Squash, Tomato, Gourd.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Aster, Calendula, Flowering-bean, Morning-glory, Sweet William, Mixed flower seeds, varieties, mostly annuals, in one package.

PEACH.

Peaches delight in thorough cultivation. An apparently barren soil, can with a little manure and constant cultivation, be made to bear abundant crops of peaches. The trees are liable to the attacks of a white grub that eats the bark just at the surface of the ground. They should be examined in June and September and if any trace of the borer is seen, dig him out with a knife. Peaches, plums and cherries are very partial to wood ashes and ground bone. Give them three quarts of each every spring, scattering well. In early spring cut back one half of last year's growth. The young tree should be cut back three feet and the side branches to two buds. If planted in fall be sure to heap up the earth well about the stem or they may be winter killed. 12x12 is a good distance to plant, taking 300 trees to the acre. READ DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING TREES.

The following are the very best :

Prices.—12 cents each ; $1.25 per dozen; $10 per 100.

Amsden's June.—One of the earliest, of medium size, and a great bearer.

Crawford's Early.—This is medium in ripening; of excellent quality, large size; very productive and entirely reliable as a cropper.

Crawford's Late.—The best of the season; large yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sprightly and very popular.

Early York.—Same as Honest John. Large, white and red; juicy, rich.

Foster.—A yellow freestone, a little earlier than Crawford's Early and better.

Mountain Rose.—The best early peach: a reilable cropper; and of fine quality.

Mixon.—An old favorite of large size; bright, handsome color, good for market.

Stump.—Very large, white with bright red cheek; a general favorite.

Wheatland,—The largest, hardiest, best, most productive and handsomest of its season—just before Crawford's Late.

Wilder,—Vigorous grower; hardy and productive of a fine early fruit.

Wagner.—Large yellow with red cheek, small pit. An abundant bearer.

Wards' Late.—Very valuable as a late market variety.

PLUMS.

This fruit is as easily grown as the peach tree up to the time of blossoming. Then if a fight is not kept up against the curculio, you are not apt to get many plums. Still the fight is not a hard one and you are sure to win if you only persist. Read carefully the directions for planting trees and give about the same treatment you do peaches. Plant 18x18, taking 134 trees. Confine hogs and poultry in the plum orchard to pick up the curculio. When in blossom and daily in the early morning for three weeks, jar the trees with a wooden mallet struck against a spike or a limb sawn off to two inches. Catch the curculio on sheets if you have not pigs and poultry to catch them for you. Bone dust and ashes will prevent a disease called black knot. Administer in early spring by the way of the roots.

Botan.—A new plum from Japan. Very fine. $1 each.

Simon.—A novelty in color and manner of growth. $1 each.

Shipper's Pride is a new plum of sterling merit. Purple in color, a great bearer and of good quality. 75 cents each; $8.50 per dozen.

Coe's Golden Drop is a large, yellow, rich, sweet, delicious and late.

Imperial Gage is medium in size but a rich fruit and very productive. Green.

Lombard.—Medium, purple, juicy and pleasant and very profitable.

Washington.—Very large, clear yellow, marbled with red; free stone; firm flesh.

Wild Goose.—Medium; yellow and red; juicy, sweet, excellent and productive.

Yellow Gage.—Medium; golden yellow; rich, sweet and melting.

CHERRIES.

Cherries may be set 20x20 taking 100 trees. Keep the cherry orchard in root crops until they begin to bear freely. Prune very little with the knife and not at all with the saw. Keep the branches near the ground. Cut out only diseased branches. Prices.—60 cents each; $6 per dozen.

BLACK EAGLE, BLACK TARTARIAN, COE'S TRANSPARENT, DOWNER'S LATE RED, EARLY RICHMOND, GOV. WOOD, HORTENSE, MAYDUKE.

ROSES.

Select a plot exposed at least four hours to the sun's rays. Where the roots of trees occupy the ground it is necessary to grow them in tubs sunk into the ground; or better, build a shallow cistern of brick and fill with a compost of rotten sods and cow dung. Roses require care to produce good results. Well rotted cow dung mixed thoroughly with the soil will produce wonderful bloom if the plant is never allowed to suffer for water. Keep free from weeds; stir the soil frequently; when dry weather comes on, mulch with rotten manure and water every other night, drenching leaves and buds. This treatment will cause the monthly roses to give you a profusion of bloom, which should be cut off as fast as they begin to fade. We name below only a few of the very best. 12 cents each; 12 for $1. Our selection.

EVERBLOOMING VARIETIES.

Baron de Vrints.—Deep red.
Beauty of Stapleford.—Carmine rose.
Bon Silene,—Carmine red.
Catherine Mermet.—Creamy pink.
Cornelia Cook.—Pure white.
Duchess de Brabant.—Silvery pink.
Etoile de Lyon.—Pure yellow.
Hermosa.—True pink.
Jules Finger.—Rich crimson.
Mad. Brest.—Light pink.
Mad. Joseph Schwartz.—Creamy white.
Mad. Lambard.—Rosy salmon.
Mad. Margottin.—Lemon yellow.
Niphetos.—Snowy white.
Purple Crown.—Deep amaranth.
Queen.—Deep crimson.
Safrano.—Apricot buff.
Solfaterre.—Sulphur yellow.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

20 cents each; 8 for $1.

General Jacqueminot, May Quennell, Paul Neyron,
Jules Chretien, Mad. Alice, Sir Garnet Wolseley.

MOSS ROSES.

Aphelis Purpurea, Glory of Mosses, Henry Martin, James Veitch,
Perpetual White, Princess Adelaide, Sonpert et Notting.

25 cents each.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

A judicious selection and planting of flowering shrubs gives a lawn an attractive and finished appearance. A group of a dozen different varieties will give a succession of bloom from June to November. They should be planted and cared for the same as recommended for roses. The early blooming varieties should be trimmed as soon as out of bloom; the late blooming varieties in very early spring. In both cases, prune one third of previous seasons growth, caring at the same time for the symmetry of the bush. Price, 25 to 50 cents each according to size and symmetry.

ALMOND, DOUBLE PINK.—Before the leaves appear it bears an abundance of small rose like flowers.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON.—Strong erect growing shrubs bearing in autumn a profusion of bloom. I can furnish double blue, double red, double variegated, double white and single white.

BERBERRY, PURPLE.—Rich, violet colored foliage and fruit; very effective.

CALYCANTHUS, SWEET SHRUB.—Double fragrant flowers, chocolate color

CORNELIA CHERRY.—A very attractive silver variegated shrub.

DEUTZIA CRENATA.—A shrub which bears many pink and white flowers.

DEUTZIA, GRACILIS.—A dwarf bush covered with pure white flowers.

DOG WOOD, RED TWIGGED.—Crimson colored branches.

FORSYTHIA, GOLDEN BELL.—Produces bright yellow flowers.

FORSYTHIA, WEEPING.—Has long drooping branches.

FRINGE, PURPLE.—Resembles a cloud of smoke.

HONEY SUCKLE, TARTARIAN.—Profusion pink flowers.

HONEY SUCKLE, TARTARIAN WHITE.—White blossoms.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA.—Very showy shrub with beautiful foliage and immense panicles of white flowers which change to pink as winter approaches.

ITEA VIRGINIEA.—White flowers; finely tinted foliage in autumn.

JAPAN QUINCE; LILAC, WHITE AND PURPLE; PRIVET, AMOOR; PRIVET, CALIFORNIAN; SPIREA; SNOWBERRY; VIBURNUM, SNOWBALL; VIBURNUM, CRANBERRY TREE; WEIGELIA; YUCCA.

Evergreen Trees.

Where only deciduous trees are grown there is a lack of tone and character to the landscape, This is particularly so in winter, when the barrenness is really depressing. In bleak localities they are indispensable as wind breaks. Single specimens of Norway Spruce, Hemlock, Juniper and the Retinisporas are very effective in small yards. The American Arbor Vitæ is susceptible to severe pruning and may be shaped to suit any fancy. It is the best hedge plant. The White Pines are the most rapid growers. Plant in May and September on moist days. Exceeding care should be taken to prevent drying of the roots, as they do not recover as readily as nod-resinous trees.

Personal Selection Solicited.

Nordman's Fir, Weeping Spruce.—$1 to $3 each.
Retinisporas, Obtusa, Nana and Aurea.—50 cents to $2 each.
Hemlock, Austrian & White Pine, 4 to 6 ft. 40 to 50 cents.
Norway Spruce, Fir Balsam & Arbor Vitæ 3 to 7 feet 40 to 50 cents.
Cone Trimmed Evergreens, 75 to $2.

DWARF EVERGREENS.

Irish Juniper, Hovey & Tom Thumb Arbor Vitæ 30 to 75 cents.
Arbor Vitæ Hedge Plants, 1 to 4 feet, $5 to $20 per 100.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Plant trees for ornament; plant trees for shade; plant trees for timber; plant trees for nuts; plant trees for fruit. Many are ornamental and fruit or nut bearing also. For edible nuts, plant the Almonds, Chestnuts, (excepting Horsechestnuts), Walnuts and Hickories. For ornament and fruit also, plant the Downing Mulberry. The maples have been and always will be very popular street trees. The Silver is the most rapid grower; the Norway has the darkest foliage; the Sugar is the most symmetrical. For an extensive lawn all the trees are in place. Crowding should be avoided. It is well to remember that in lawn effects the trees should be the frame of the picture and not in the foreground. For limited area the Japan Maple and Kilmarnock Willow can be used to advantage. Plant any time from the fall of the leaf to budding time in spring.

Read Planting of Trees on Page 3.

Prices vary according to size and symmetry of the tree. A well developed tree fit for street planting 7 to 15 feet high is worth 50 to 75 cents. Extra large specimens from $2 to $100. A tree the size of a man's body can be safely transplanted and thrive admirably when taken up and carried by means of our improved tree lifter.

Contracts taken to transplant and Warrant trees 6 to 18 inches in diameter in any part of the country.

Almond, hard shelled.
Alder, European.
Almond, soft shelled.
Ash, white.
Ash, European.
Ash, Mountain.
Beech, American.
Beech, European.
Beech, Purple Leaved, $1.
Beech, Pendula.
Birch, Black.
Birch, Canoe.
Catalpa.
Chestnut, American.
Chestnut, Japan, 75 cts.
Chestnut, Spanish.
Coffee, Kentucky.
Dogwood.
Elm, American.
Elm, Weeping.
Hickory, Shagbark.
Horse Chestnut.
Linden, American.
Linden, European.
Magnolia.
Maple, Ash leafed.
Maple, Norway.
Maple, Red.
Maple, Scarlet.
Maple, Silver.
Maple, Sugar.
Maple, Sycamore.
Maple, Japan, $1.
Mulberry, Downing.
Oak, English, 75 cts.
Oak, Scarlet, $1.
Oak, Mossy cup, $1.
Persimmon, 75 cts.
Sweet Gum, 75 cts.
Tulip.
Walnut, Black.
Willow, Kilmarnock, $2.
Willow, New American $2.
Willow, Napoleon.

Except where noted, prices range from 50 to 75 cents.